

SCOTT COUNTY NEWSBOY.

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PASSED THE SENATE.

Last Friday the Senate passed the Walcott bill providing for an international agreement. The free silver Democrats did not obstruct the measure as they are very anxious for the "international bimetalists" to get a full dose of their own medicine. The bill passed by a vote of 46 to 4. Since the House is overwhelmingly Republican, the bill will also go through that body in a whirl. Then all McKinley has to do, after the 4th day of March, is to catch England and other foreign nations "napping" and we'll have all the free silver imaginable.

But that is not the intention. No man with an ounce of reason believes that an international agreement is possible. The advocates of the measure are not sincere and are pushing it along so as to satisfy the people who were misled by this silly twaddle last November.

But there is another reason why they are pushing it along. Next year there will be another election of congressmen and senators and, of course, the silver cranks will again bob up. About that time they want to have an international monetary conference in session somewhere, and the subsidized telegraph service and metropolitan papers will do the rest.

After the election is all over some member of the conference will be announced dead or seriously ill and, although the conference resulted in great good and came within an ace of an agreement, circumstance were such that an adjournment was unavoidable, but that enough had been done to assure bimetalism by international agreement at the next meeting which would convene in August, 1900.

EVIDENTLY the greedy wealth grabbers have reached the climax and there is a growing sentiment opposed to the further enriching of the few at the expense of the many. In the larger cities the clergy is taking a hand in the battle for equal rights and some of our most eminent divines are warning the possessors of wealth against fool-hardy extravagance while there is so much suffering in the land. One clergyman declared that "rather than raise our voices in criticism of the use made of wealth, we should apply it to the question, 'How was that wealth obtained?'" By the slight tax of one half of one per cent the sugar trust is permitted to rob the people of the United States of \$5,000,000 annually. And yet some people wonder how millionaires are produced.

NEVADA has passed a law permitting prize fighting in that state. The participants must first procure a license, which costs \$1,000. Montana invites all horsemen to come within her borders to do their racing and betting. Of course this news will horrify the "enlightened" and "highly cultured" fraternity who gamble on the bread and meat of the land, as well as in the "blood of commerce," yet, to an evenly balanced mind, it must appear that the prize fight or the horse race is less harmful than the auction pit. The former affects only those who care to participate; the latter affects not only strong men, but helpless women and children also.

LAST week the grand jury indicted sixteen of the city officials of Louisville, Ky. The charges are various and include bribery, extortion, malfeasance, gaming, false swearing, obtaining money under false pretense conspiracy, etc. Of course these gentlemen (?) are all "leading citizens" and have a "pull," and it can safely be predicted that they will come out "honorably acquitted." It will be remembered that Louisville was the hot-bed of Kentucky goldbugs, and that a silver crank had no business to apply for office there.

LYMAN J. GAGE, the multi-millionaire banker of Chicago who contributed so liberally to the Hanna slush fund, has accepted the position as manager of Uncle Sam's cash box under the McKinley administration. With such a man at the head of the finances of this country, what can the ordinary people expect? It now appears that Mr. McKinley's cabinet will consist of millionaires only. When it is considered that the money kings elected him, this is not to be wondered at.

When the Democrats fuse with the Populists the Hanna organs call them "Popocrats." In Idaho the Republicans fused with the Populists to defeat Senator Dubois. What sort of a mixture would you call this? How would Hannapops do?

ED. PERRY, aged 22, was hanged at Ava, in Southwest Missouri, Saturday. He murdered the Sawyer family last May and stole their team and about \$150 in cash.

GETTING AFTER THEM.

The Missouri House is all right. Its members are representing all the people. Corporations and capitalists have no "pull" there. They are now after the fellows who demand "gold notes." It will be remembered that just before the election many debtors were forced to give notes payable in gold, and many others were told that if Bryan was elected gold notes would be required. In this way many unfortunate debtors were practically forced to vote against their convictions—knowing that they were being watched by their creditors. The following is a bill that passed the House Monday, which, if passed by the senate, will knock the wind out of the gold note fraternity:

Section 1. Section 6618 of chapter 90, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1893, is hereby repealed, and three new sections, to be known as sections 6618A, 6618B and 6618C, are enacted in lieu thereof, as follows:

Sec. 6618A. The gold and silver of the United States shall be full legal tender, at their face value, in payment of all debts, public or private, hereafter contracted in this state, and such as may be hereafter contracted elsewhere, but the payment of which may be attempted to be enforced by process of law in the courts of this state, or in the courts of the United States held within the limits of this state, and for all such debts attempted to be enforced by sale under deed of trust, without regard to the terms of the contract.

Sec. 6618B. No judgment shall hereafter be rendered in any of said courts on any of said contracts or promises, verbal or written, for any specific kind of money, no matter what the contract or promise may provide, but shall be rendered in dollars and cents for the amount found to be due the lawful holder of such claim, and when judgment be so rendered it, or any execution issued thereunder, may be fully satisfied by payment or offer to pay in said gold or silver coins of the United States at their face value.

Sec. 6618C. All deeds of trust or mortgages made hereafter to secure any sum whatever, or purporting to secure any note or bond or other obligation, shall be rendered satisfied in the ordinary modes provided by law, on payment or tender, to the owner or holder of said debt, the amount due thereon, in the gold or silver coins of the United States, at their face value, and any sale made under any such mortgage or deed of trust after the aforesaid payment or tender shall be void.

A DISPATCH from Malden says that on Sunday morning the Vandevere and Ascherat brick blocks in that city took fire and were destroyed. Among the business houses burned were T. C. Stokes & Co.'s general mercantile establishment, City Drug Store, Watkins Bros. barber shop, Central Hotel, Watkins' livery stable the offices of Drs. Vandevere, Dalton and Scruggs and the Dunklin County News office. The fire originated in the Register printing office, and is supposed to have been started by a disgruntled tramp printer named Raymond, who is under arrest. The total loss is about \$21,000; insurance \$9,000.

TWENTY thousand idle men are to parade on Washington's birthday in St. Louis. And this, too, right in the midst of an era of prosperity (?), and the restoration of confidence. Isn't it fortunate that the gold people got there? Suppose the silver cranks had won? There might have been a lack of confidence and a feeling of unrest among capitalists. Oh, r-r-r-a-t-s!

RAILROAD "attorneys," commonly known as lobbyists, who receive a salary of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, are in Jefferson City working on the legislature with tears in their eyes and pleading that the railroads can't stand a reduction of rates. Possibly a reduction of rates would result in a reduction of high-salaried "attorneys."

SENATOR DUBOIS, of Idaho, will be succeeded by a Populist. Senator Dubois was among those who walked out of the St. Louis convention with Senator Teller, of Colorado. The gold Republicans of Idaho combined with the Populists and defeated him after a hard fight.

THE presentation of petitions from railroad employees to the legislature, asking that freight and passenger rates be not reduced, is amusing. Does anyone suppose that a railroad employee would hesitate for a moment when told by his boss to "sign?"

Two men were hanged in Missouri last Saturday who committed their crimes last May. Duestrow murdered his wife and child about four years ago and he still lives. Duestrow has wealth. The other fellows had none. That's the difference.

WHATEVER the farmer consumes is controlled by trusts, but whatever he has to sell he must throw upon the open market and take the consequences.

BUTCHER-GENERAL WEYLER is still "restoring order" in Cuba, but it seems that the best plan he has hit upon to accomplish this is to keep out of the reach of the insurgents.

J. C. Brant, a pioneer railroad man of Southeast Missouri, died at Bird's Point on January 21.

PASSED THE HOUSE.

Representative Williams' peddling bill passed the House by a vote of 104 to 8 last Saturday. As the railroad lobby is spending its force on the senate, the bill may be "hung up" there. The bill introduced by Mr. Williams reads as follows: "The railroads of this state are required to carry peddling cars of watermelons or cantaloupes, strawberries, blackberries and other perishable fruits on the local or way freight when demanded by the shipper, and the freight rate on peddling cars shall be the same as on through cars, and no extra charges shall be made for the privilege of peddling; and the penalties for any violation of the requirements of this section shall in all respects be the same as provided in section 2300 of the Revised Statutes. Provided, this section shall only apply to melons and cantaloupes, strawberries, blackberries and other perishable fruits grown in this state."

THERE is a merry war between the Kerens and Filley Republicans in this state. Both factions are clamoring for supremacy and each side is showing up the other. John L. Bittinger, Republican member of the Missouri Legislature, is a strong Kerens man and has ruffled the feathers of Chauncey Ives Filley. Last Tuesday Mr. Filley published the United States court records showing that Mr. Bittinger plead guilty to defrauding the government while acting as whiskey gauger in the Western District of Missouri and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary in 1876; that he was imprisoned at Jefferson City and, through his political pull, was pardoned by the President. Mr. Filley sarcastically concludes that "he is the only member of the House who can claim the distinction of having served the State at both ends."

WHEN the farmers and producers were struggling, during the recent campaign, to prevent a further reduction of their earnings by the restoration of silver, the railroads were not so sympathetic toward labor as they now try to appear toward their own employees. Now that an effort is being made to bring the earnings of railroads down on a level with agriculture they are taking a wonderful interest in maintaining the wages of labor. We are told that the lobby is not much in evidence at Jefferson City. To a man up a tree it would appear that the lobby was as much in evidence as ever—only in disguise. Two years ago the railroads had their "attorneys" there. Realizing that the "attorneys" could not "work" the assembly they have secured the services of the labor leaders.

EDITORS Tromly, Crow & Co., are treating the Newsboy with "silent contempt." They just stand off and make faces at us. To avoid any further mention of the "prosperous times," Bro. Tromly has abandoned his editorial page entirely. Bro. Crow continues to attempt an "argument" through his funnel-shaped squirtgun. His last argument contained but seven lines in which he spoke of us as "Coin Harvey Hafner" and a "free silver puke." Good, Bro. Crow, do it some more.

MANY of those interested in the drainage of swamp lands met at Dexter last Saturday for the purpose of outlining some plan by which the lands could be drained and reclaimed. The plan endorsed provides for a stockade penitentiary to be erected somewhere in this region and the employment of idle convict labor. A bill to this effect has been introduced by Representative Russell, of New Madrid.

THE medical profession has declared consumption to be contagious and the Missouri State Board of Health recommends that all pupils of the public schools be given a course of instruction in at least the elements of consumption, its causes and means by which it may be prevented. Consumption has long since been considered contagious, but it seems that only recently has it been so declared officially.

A bill was introduced in the Missouri House Monday providing that after the expiration of present penitentiary contracts they shall not be renewed. The bill further provides that the convicts may be used in working public roads, in reclaiming swamp lands or in doing anything for the benefit of the state, so long as the labor of the convicts does not come in competition with free labor.

AS attempt was made, Saturday evening, by the use of the X-Rays, to discover the wheels in Double-Murderer Duestrow's head. Duestrow played very crazy and refused to sit for the experiment. Strange that only the rich are considered crazy when they commit a horrible crime, while the sanity of a poor devil is never questioned.

AS old Kentucky sinner, aged 66, married a girl of 15 last week. The bride wore a short dress at the ceremony.

THE taxable wealth of Madison county is \$1,586,248.

FROM WASHINGTON.

If there is anything in the old superstition, McKinley's ears must have been burning ever since it was announced that he had chosen Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, a man who voted for Cleveland, signed the petition upon which Gov. Altgeld pardoned the Chicago anarchists, and who has for years been known as almost a free trader in his tariff views, for his Secretary of the Treasury. It is a great effort for the republicans in Congress to keep from expressing publicly the disgust they feel for this break of McKinley's.

After all that has been said and done about the intention of the Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee to give us a new and thoroughly conservative tariff bill, they are proceeding to give us the same old McKinley bill, having a ready adopted several entire McKinley schedules.

The arbitration treaty has been amended and favorably reported to the Senate, although every silver man on the Committee voted against it.

Although it is the policy of the Republican leaders in both House and Senate to keep the Cuban question in the background, there are some men who refuse to be gagged. One of these is Representative Hardy, of Indiana, who got the floor to speak on the Agricultural appropriation bill, and proceeded to make a red-hot five minute speech for Cuba, which he would have continued had not his request for unanimous consent for an extension of time been refused. He made a direct attack upon the administration, and those Senators and Representatives who were dining with the Spanish minister too often to be able to hear the appeals of the people struggling for liberty.

Although it was considered a matter of doubt, the Republican managers had hopes that some of the silver Republican Senators might be persuaded to vote with their old party when the new tariff bill comes up for action at the extra session of Congress. They no longer indulge such hopes. They know that not only will the silver Republicans not vote for the tariff bill, but that they will vote against it if their votes can defeat it. This has been fully determined upon since the Republicans resorted to such extraordinary tactics to defeat Senator Dubois, of Idaho, as a punishment for having followed his convictions and the wishes of his constituents by having supported Bryan and silver in the late campaign. JOHN SICKLES.

GAMBLING IN TRUST STOCKS

Enormous Speculation in the Shares of the Sugar Combine—Prices Raised to Boom the Markets.

From the Saturday Blade.
Gambling in stocks is one of the obvious and inevitable results of the immense capitalization of the big trust companies. The general public hears little of this feature of the big combines because the small consumer is rarely a stock-jockey and he sees no direct relation between the price he pays for the article manufactured by a trust and the market quotation of its stock. The stock broker and the speculator, however, carefully study the purchase price and the amount of consumption. They bear a direct relation to profit and loss. In them the gambler in stocks finds the basis of his fictitious transactions. When the directors of a trust are of a speculative turn of mind, as most of them are, it is an easy thing and not an infrequent practice to raise the price to the consumer to boom the price of stocks.

The greatest gambling concern in the world, now or ever, is the American Sugar Refining Company, the legal title of the sugar trust. H. O. Havemeyer, the president, and his friends own a majority of the stock. Whenever Mr. Havemeyer wants to build a new business block he agitates the stock market. A cablegram manufactured in Europe showing an increase of the German beet sugar industry or a similar telegram from Washington indicating unfavorable action by congress causes sugar stock to sell off. Mr. Havemeyer and his friends sell the shares, or appear to do so. Timid holders follow their lead and the market breaks. When the stocks are low enough to suit them the Havemeyer buy and build a new skyscraper. On the New York stock exchange the permanent joke, when sugar stocks are active, is that Havemeyer wants to put up a new block of buildings. He operates on the theory so neatly expressed by a couplet on the blackboard for stock quotations in the customers' room of one of Chicago's leading brokers:

"When stocks are high the public buy;
When stocks are low they let them go."

Frequently an innocent appearing little paragraph is printed in the market columns of the newspapers announcing that the price of sugar has been raised an eighth or a quarter of a cent per pound. If the consumer sees it he pays no attention to it, because he thinks so small a raise can have little effect on him,

but the stock gambler knows that even this fractional addition to the price means an immense increase in the trust's profits. It is estimated that the annual consumption of sugar in the United States is over 3,500 million pounds. A quarter of a cent would amount to \$9,000,000, or about \$25 a share. If this rate were maintained thirty days it would net the stockholders \$2 a share and warrant the gamblers in buying the prices of stocks three or four points. On one occasion the trust raised prices one-half a cent per pound. It made fortunes for a score of men. The increase in profits was trebled in the gain of the price of the trust's stock.

That portion of the public that buys stocks for speculation or investment more directly feels the effects of trust manipulation. Financiers, political economists and other trustists who attempt to defend trusts lay great stress on the opportunity for secure and profitable investment offered by the large capitalization of the great "industrial companies," as the trusts are politely termed. The market reports are full of exhortations to investors to buy this or that trust stock. Brokers go into raptures in daily interviews over the prospect for big returns in certain trust shares. The sugar, whiskey, tobacco, leather and electric supply trusts have their friends who are drumming up public attention and offering tremendous bargains in the shares. Bucket-shops by the hundred thrive off the public's faith in these representations. In these concerns deals for as small sums as \$10 are made, and the extent of the evil is beyond calculation. Brokers get rich off the public's credulity and trust managers add to their manufacturing profits immense gains from the manipulations of their own stocks. In some of the trusts like whiskey and cordage the stock-jobbing profits have been the chief source of the fortunes of the trust operators.

Some idea of what trust stock manipulators may do is apparent in the example of the sugar trust. This great combine has issued 367,730 shares of common stock. A like number of preferred shares have been issued but the dividend on them is fixed at 7 per cent, and they fluctuate little, ranging from \$100 to \$105 a share, except in panicky times. The common shares have been earning 12 per cent regularly for some time, but the element of uncertainty is sufficient to give the speculators a chance to gamble in them. Within the year the stock has ranged between \$95 and \$126, the entire gain being made in less than five months. The range between \$110 and \$120 has been frequently covered and sometimes within two days. A range of \$5 a share has been made a number of times in a single day, and frequently from \$10 to \$15 a week. When it is considered that a fluctuation of \$1 a share means a gain or loss of \$367,730 and a \$10 fluctuation, a change of \$3,677,300, the enormous gain of the gamblers becomes apparent. Inasmuch as the dividends have remained the same for several years and promise to continue the same for some time, the violence of the fluctuations of the stock can only be attributed to speculation.

If anything else were needed to prove this the figures produced by the New York stock exchange reports are ample evidence. During the month of November 821,100 shares of the common stock of the sugar trust were bought and sold each of the twenty-three trading days of the month. On Nov. 24, 117,500 shares were sold, little short of one-third the entire issue. In one week last spring 283,000 shares changed hands and the number has frequently reached 250,000 a week. This would make the total sales about 8,000,000 shares a year and indicate the sale of each share twenty-two times during the twelve months, or once every fourteenth trading day. It needs no argument to prove that 95 per cent of these deals were purely fictitious. The New York police would have little difficulty in showing that sugar trust stock is a gambling implement and might order its destruction in pursuance of the municipal ordinance providing for the destruction of gamblers' tools.

Chicago recently had an instance of stockgambling that threatened the ruin of three or four banks and an incalculable injury to persons who had small savings in them. Luckily for them, several Chicago millionaires got caught in the crash and they were powerful enough to prevent this catastrophe, they did it to save themselves and not the innocent victims behind them. It was a trust stock, too, that caused disaster to several rich and greedy gamblers.

The Diamond Match company, a trust concern, is capitalized for \$11,000,000 and has 110,000 shares of stock. In an attempt to create a trust to control the match business of Europe and the world, the shares were boomed from \$130 to \$250. Thousands of fictitious shares were bought and sold. Fortunes were made and lost. The managing direc-

tors took \$750,000 out of the company's reserve and bought stock with it. When the bubble burst, that amount was lost. Hundreds of people put their small savings into the stock, between \$150 and \$200 on the promise of the managing directors that it would go to \$300. The stock sold last week at \$110.

Before the gamblers got hold of the stock Diamond Match stock was regarded as a safe and stable security. Within six months its value was doubled and the company almost wrecked. Its earnings remained the same. Its dividends were the same each quarter.

The whiskey trust was forced into a reorganization, chiefly, it is said, through the stock manipulations of its former president. The stock within a twelvemonth has ranged from \$14 to \$28 a share.

Directors of the tobacco trust have been arraigned by their fellow operators on the stock exchange on the charge of manipulating stocks for their personal gain. They were charged with declaring dividends that were not earned in order to boom the stock so that they might unload their holdings on the public. Within the present year the stock has ranged from \$51 to \$95 a share. It went off \$20 a share in ten days, and then the directors declared a 20 per cent dividend.

New York Biscuit has ranged from \$51 to \$110 within a year and the fluctuations in General Electric, leather and lesser trusts have been almost as great. All of this goes to prove that trusts, beside their legalized robberies, have been used to operate less fair and honorable games than the faro gambler and the card monte shark.

AGENTS WANTED—For War in Cuba by Senor Quesada, Cuban representative at Washington. Endorsed by Cuban patriots. In tremendous demand. A bonanza for agents. Only \$1.50. Big book, big commissions. Everybody wants the only endorsed, reliable book. Outfits free. Credit given. Freight paid. Drop all trash, and make \$300 a month with War in Cuba. Address today, THE NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN, 342-356 Dearborn St., Chicago.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the partnership estate of Heiserer & Miller were granted to the undersigned administrator by the judge of the Probate Court of Scott County, Missouri, in vacation, November 9, 1898.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the undersigned administrator within one year from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years, they will be forever barred.
FRANK C. MILLER,
Surviving Partner and Administrator Partnership estate of Heiserer & Miller.

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Probate Docket.

List of Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Curators who are required by law to exhibit their accounts for settlement on the day and date before named, at the February term, 1897, of said court, to be begun and held at the court house in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, commencing on Monday, February 22, 1897.

Monday—First day.

ESTATE of Astercher, J. Lona et al., Administrators.	Adm'r. Gar. Cur. Ex'r.
Ginschetter, F.	Frank St. Graw.
Hardin, Josephine	Elizabeth Ginschetter.
Holmes, Wanda et al.	Wm. C. Moore.
Hawkins, Mattie B.	Samuel Sherer.
Joyce, Lila	C. W. Hawkins.
Joyce, Elmer	J. R. Joyce.
Joyce, Arthur	J. R. Joyce.
Joyce, A. J. et al.	J. R. Joyce.
Lee, J. M.	James McPherson.
Lips, Robert	L. A. Wilson.
Merritt, James et al.	L. A. Merritt.
Noody, William	Geo. Christian.
Morgan, Joseph et al.	J. A. Kern.
Missis, Malissa J. et al.	Samuel Tanner.

Tuesday—Second day.

Matthews, J. R. et al.	T. A. Matthews.
Martin, S. D.	Jas. McPherson.
Ringo, Albert	Wm. Hyrre.
Ringo, Mary J.	Wm. Howell.
Riddle, Mary	John Riddle.
Rashberry, J. J.	Samuel Tanner.
Sikes, Edie	C. F. McMullin.
Swan, Fannie C.	R. C. Swan.
Swan, W. D.	J. S. Freeling.
Vernon, Mary T.	W. B. Anderson.
Welter, Josephine et al.	K. Meisnerhoff.
Wilson, Emma U. S.	L. A. Wilson.
Welch, R. R.	C. N. Welch.

A true copy from the Docket.
CHAS. A. LEEDY,
Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF RESIGNATION.

Take notice, that the undersigned, curator of the estate of Josephine Welter and Ida R. Welter, of Scott county, will at the February term of the Probate Court, to be held at the court house in the town of Benton, the county seat of Scott county, on the 4th Monday in February, 1897, apply to said court for leave to resign the office and trust of curator of said estate.
CURATOR ESTATE OF JOSEPHINE WELTER AND IDA R. WELTER.
January 22, 1897.

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